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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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Geo. B. Tzschuck secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Sept. 24th, 1886, was as follows:

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Average...... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of Sept., 1886. N. P. Feil., Notary Public.

ISEAL. 1 Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sword, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,395 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,423 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of Sept., A. D. 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. [BEAL..]

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators: GEO. W. LININGER, BRUNO TZSCHUCK.

For Representatives: W. G. WHITMORE, F. B HIBBARD, GEO. HEIMROD, R. S. HALL. JOHN MATTHIESON. JAMES R. YOUNG. T. W. BLACKBURN, M. O. RICKETTS.

For County Attorney: EDWARD W. SIMERAL.

For County Commissioner: ISAAC N. PIERCE.

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Page 5. Lincoln News.—Omaha Society Events.—Miscellany.—Plugging as a Profession, by Harry Hunter.—Advertisements.
Page 6. Council Bluffs News.
Page 7. The State Penitentiary, by E. A. O'Brien.—The Bartenders of Omaha.
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Have Fallen.—Other Miscellany.
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Misfits in Matrimony.—Other Miscellany,
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Honey for the Ladies.—Zoroaster and His
Teachings.—Connubialities.—Singularities.
—Educational.—Impleties.—Musical and
Dramatic.—A Great Marriage Mart.—The

Dramatic.—A Great Marriage Mart.—The Hand Organ Business.—Poetry. Page 12. A Letter from Scotland.—An Awakening: A Story.—The Princess of Persia.—Washington Letter.—Other Miscel-

CHURCH HOWE is jubilating over the belief that he has wrecked Van Wyck's chances through his purchased Otoe

THERE is such a thing as the turning of the tide. The laughing hyenas of the monopoly press are not yet clear of the rocks towards which they were drifting.

CHURCH Howe cannot secure the support of Nebraska workingmen. No treachery or corrupt bargain which that infamous scoundrel can make will gain him their support.

WIGGINS is still predicting. If Wiggins will come to Nebraska and predict Church Howe's minority, his expenses here and back will be cheerfully paid by many auxious railroad politicians.

THE Nemaha trickster will claim a larger reward than ever before from the railroads for capturing the Otoe delegation and stabbing the people's candidate for the senate in the most vulnerable spot.

THIRTEEN thousand widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 still remain on the pension rolls. Next to a draught of Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth, marriage with an eighteen-twelver [seems to be the surest road to earthly immortality.

To cap the climax of fatsehoods our jolly and jubilent contemporary, the Republican, concocts the charge that Rosewater supported Howe for delegate to the National convention in 1884, when in fact it is just the reverse. Church Howe was opposed from beginning to end by the editor of the BEE, who supported Mr. S. E. Smith, of Beatrice, and did all he possibly could to prevent Howe's election in spite of the fact that Howe professed to have the same choice for president. There is not an instance on record where Howe has been supported for any office or position by this paper or its editor.

MR. BOYD has a very neat scheme to have himself nominated for United States senator at the democratic state convention and cause his name to be printed on all the democratic tickets as the choice of Nebraska's democracy for United States senator. In other words Mr. Boyd proposes to head off McShane in case Howe is beaten, and still keep bimself as the great and only dispenser of patronage. The ides of November will, if this scheme carries, show Mr. Boyd just how popular he is among the rank and file of his party. Next to Howe he will be the worst scratched man of any candidate on either

Van Wyck and Howe, The action of the Otoe county delegaion to the First congressional convention caused a sensation in political circles almost without parallel in the history of the state. To the friends of Senator Van Wyek, it was a painful shock from which they have as yet not recovered. To his enemies, it was an event which they harled with delight as a god-send. In every hamlet and village it has been the all absorbing topic. The friends and supporters of General Van Wyck were confronted with a revelation of treachery to the cause which for years he had so ably and farthfully championed. On its face and in view of the earnest protest that was made to the senator's home representative at Beatrice it looked either like a coldplocded sell-out or a stupid and criminal political blunder. We are now in posiion to present the senator's version of this villainous deal. We have in our possession the original dispatch which the senator received from Schminke in response to the letter of instructions

E. Rosewater:-Dear Sir: No one was more surprised and grieved than myself at the action of the Otoe county delegation at Beatrice. I had urged that the vote of Otoe should be given to Orlando Teft, who was the choice of Cass county and had been my carnest friend and supporter in the senatorial struggle which resulted in my election. It was my wish and request that the delegation should stay with Mr. Teft. A few days before the Douglas county primaries I had a conference with Judge Weaver in the BEE office and in your pres-ence told Mr. Weaver that Otoe county would throw its vote for Teft and not for Howe, as was reported. Only the day before the convention I had a long talk at Lincoln to the same effect, with one of the Otoe county delegates to the congressional convention, and I wrote to Paul Scaminke two etters on the same day, urging him to go to Beatrice and see that the delegation should stand by Teft. In reply I received at Weeping Water the following telegram from Mr. Schminke: Missouri Pacific Railway Company,

which the senator mailed from Lincoln,

and which the editor of the BEE

read before it was posted.

DAVID CITY, Sept. 24, 1886.

Telegram.
NEBRASKA CITY, Nebr.,
Sept. 21, 86. 10:35 p. m.

C. H. Van Wyck: Eight or nine delegates all right. Going there myself. PAUL SCHMINKE. Mr. Schminkes' statement to you at Beatrice that he would have eight votes for Teft corroborated the telegram to me. Up to this date it is inexplicable to me, not having yet seen Mr. Schminke, what wrought the change, I never have known him to do a thing so impolitic and so unjust and injurious to me, knowing as he must that my political friends were with Teft and that nearly all the Howe men in the different delegations were my bitter political enemies. I trust the people of Nebraska will concede to me intelligence enough to know that I could not afford to make an open or a secret alliance with the monopoly element of the republican party and that any such alliance would be damaging if not fatal to my candidacy. There was no necessity for a tie-up so unnatural, because a large number of the republican counties had already expressed themselves in my favor. By the action of the Otoe delegation I am placed in a false position which I feel it my duty to correct. Yours truly,

C. H. VAN WYCK. P. S. I authorize you to deny most emphatically that I ever pledged Church Howe the support of Otoe county either at Washington or at any other place, and you are at liberty to deny as a base falsehood any statement that I made or countenanced, directly or indirectly, any tie-up with Church Howe, C. H. VAN WYCK.

With fair minded men this candid, positive and unequivocal statement will exonerate General Van Wyck from any charges of bad faith towards his friends and supporters as regards the nomination of Church Howe. But nobody can hold him entirely free from blame for his neglect. It was manifestly his business to see to it in person that the delegates from Otoe would work in harmony with his friends against a notorious rascal and trickster. The false position into which he has been drawn by Paul Schminke's conduct has seriously demoralized the rank and file of Van Wyck men in this district and all over the state. It has put the senator on the defensive when the enemy was breaking and on the run. It has jeopardized the legislative tickets in Douglas and in other counties in the district. The senator has cleared his skirts from collusion with the attempt to foist the Nemaha lizzard into a seat in congress, but his canvass has received a backset which it will take hard work to

retrieve. One thing is to be expected. Church Howe will now assert, as the impudent liar has so often asserted, that Van Wyck was bound up with his political fortunes, and he may flatly contradict the senator's indignant denial that he ever pledged him any delegation from Otoe county. When it comes to a question of veracity and honor between Van Wyck and Church Howe the people will not take long to decide whose word is most worthy of belief. For our part we would not believe Church Howe if he swore on a stack of bibles. A man who is reputed to be a common cheat, bribetaker and swindler will not regard perjury as a very serious offense when it is committed to further his ambition.

The speech of General Logan delivered at Pittsburg yesterday will be found in full in another part of this paper. We believe the heartlest admirer of the general will not claim for him that he is either an orator or a rhetorician. The characteristic of his speeches is not brilliancy or political philosophy, but the statement of facts—historical facts—with the expression of opinion in plain, blunt terms, and generally a more or less vigorous arraignment of the democracy. The speech to which we now refer is mainly of this type, constructed with particular reference to a Pennsylvania audience. To any one who is not familiar with the history of tariff legislation, from the beginning of the government down to the last effort of Mr. Randall, this speech of General Logan will be found instructive and entertaining. It deals almost wholly with this subject, and as an historical narrative is accurate. We take it, however, that most of those who heard the speech must have received it as an oft-told tale, for there are few people in Pennsylvania with sufficient interest in a political address to listen to it, and enough intelligence to comprehend it, who do not know the history of the tariff as perfectly as they do the alphabet. We are consequently disposed to doubt somewhat whether this effort of General Logan, which implies that the tariff is the one commanding question in the Keystone state at this time, is likely to

paign document, and there is the greater reason for this doubt when it is remembered that the democratic platform, framed as to the tariff plank at least by Isting tariff policy. Really there cannot be said to be any issue between the two parties in that state on this question, and intended solely to influence the Pennsylvania campaign, must be regarded as for the most part a waste of words. It is not improbable, however, that the general had in mind a more extended audience when he constructed his address, and in view of the provinence, which Mr. Blaine had so recently given to the tariff quesexceeded by the Mame statesman in devotion to the protective policy. Having done this quite thoroughly, it be expected and hoped that if General Logan is to do any further talking in the Pennsylvania campaign he will give the people of that commonwealth the benefit of his opinion on some of the other really live and important questions which ought to engage their attention, and which he can doubtless easily demonstrate to them would better be left to republican than democratic treatment. There is a good deal expected of General Logan at this time, and it is questionable whether speeches of the character and quality of the one we are considering will fully meet the popular expectation.

Sold Out for Boodle. If any proof were wanting that Senator Van Wyck was sold out in the house of his Otoe county fool friends it has been furnished by the Nebraska City Press. It is a clear case of Church Howe boodle, of which we feel sure a very large slice has been put upon the plate of the Press man. Senator Van Wyck has been unfortunate in his supporters at his home. Some of these venal fellows have shown more love for boodle and Church Howe than for Senator Van Wyck and the cause for which he is standard bearer.

The Railroad Project.

The increasing and intense interest which is being everywhere taken in the proposed Omaha and Northwestern railroad among our merchants is evidence of the existence of the evils which its building would do far to correct. The road is needed. This fact must be the basis of any appeal for funds for its construction. It is needed to give the largest city of Nebraska access to a territory from which it is excluded by the selfishness of a rival corporation. It is needed, in the second place, to open up much new territory which, although thickly settled, is debarred from transportation facilities with Omaha. A large and a paying traffic would be assured to the road from its completion. As projected, it would run through the garden valley of the North Piatte, through a region of continuous farms, of prosperous towns and thriving villages, all of which would contribute generously to its support. With a fair showing of what such a railroad could do, there ought to be no difficulty in procuring means for its construction

through the sale of its bonds. So far as securing local aid is concerned, we believe that reasonable assistance from the counties along the line can be confidently looked for. Douglas county would not be backward about paying the cost of the roadbed and rails laid within her limits. Other counties with the prospect of a sharply competing line would no doubt follow suit with generous donations. One assurance would be needed. The road must be built honestly. Honest construction, honest financiering and honest management granted, there is no reason why the Omaha & Northwestern, in the bands of Omaha men and as no sideshow for some trunk line with interests outside of Nebraska, should not be launched and pushed to successful completion and operation.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is astonishing the good people of England as much by his methods of hunting the almighty dollar as by his sensational pulpit performances. There was at first a series of mild remonstrances from the non-conformist press at the slangy phrases which the great preacher injected into his sermons, the bits of witty comparisons and the chunks of humorous wisdom. English non-conformity is nothing if not solemn and decorous, outside, perhaps, of Mr. Spurgeon's London congregation, and the spectacle of straight-laced deacons and dignified elders joining in bursts of laughter during service was something quite appalling to the editors of the religious press and church attendants whose sense of Sunday propriety conquered their appreciation of week day humor.

Mr. Beecher's pulpit peculiarities might have been borne perhaps without any rancorous criticism. There were none who denied the power of his oratory, the beauty of his language or the force of his illustration. The subject matter itself of his sermons seems to have given general satisfaction. But the conduct of Mr. Beecher's business manager is exciting general indignation. Major Pond, whose bread and butter has depended for years on what he can make out of Mr. Beecher, has been treating the public as if he were the manager of a great theatrical attraction. Not content with charging unusually high prices for tickets of admission to Mr. Beecher's secular lectures he has put up the price of the great preacher's Sunday sermon to a pretty stiff pitch, so that the churches in which he appears distribute printed tickets of admission "on the understanding" that every ticket holder "shall contribute not less than two shillings to the cellection to meet the heavy expenses meurred by the management."

Mr. Beecher is evidently making hay while the sun shines. Lecturing at a dollar a head on week days and preaching at fifty cents a sitting on Sundays ought to go far towards reimbursing him for the expenses of his ocean trip. But it must seem strange to hear the white headed old pulpit veteran give out the hymn of "I'm Glad Salvation's Free" while the congregation are fumbling in their pockets for the odd two shillings and Major Pond sits in the pastor's study checking up the returns and counting the tickets with the sexton.

THE railroad managers east have held a meeting to consider the subject of raising rates from Chicago east in advance of the close of navigation, and the coal prove a very valuable republican cam- magnates of New York have held a ses-

sion to limit the coal output for autumn and raise the price for the winter. The eastern coal kings having at last drawn the Reading railroad into their pool, have Mr. Randall, commits the party to an secured entire control of the anthracite entirely friendly attitude toward the ex- | coal business. By a single stroke of the pen they are able to fix the price on every to a of hard coal burned in the country Without reference to the laws of supply therefore the speech of General Logan, if | and demand, which govern prices, and the employment of labor in other branches of trade, they limit the number of days in the year that the poor miners shall work in order that other poor men who burn coal shall pay for it more than the natural law of supply and demand would fix as the price. By limiting the supply, they will bring certain misery tion deemed it well to show that he is not at the collieries only to bring added misery by the enhanced prices to the tenement population in the large cities. Of course the object of the coal magnates in combining against the public is to extract the largest practicable profit from their business. But in doing so they only offer another instance of the mischievousness of monopoly and the tyrannical use that may be made of eapital.

> "Push things" should be the motto of Omaha wholesalers. In addition to more railroad facilities we need greater jobbing facilities, more business houses and larges ones, heavier capital and the ability to do business on the smallest margins. Competition is the life of trade, but even in a free and fair competition, the weakest go to the wall. Two factors make a market. These are large and well assorted stocks, the ability to till orders and a disposition to do business on as small a margin as competitors. These are fundamental. Without them all the railroad facilities in the world will not stimulate trade. Country merchants, like city merchants, will buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest In many lines of trade our jobbers fulfil these conditions. In others, there is complaint that they do not. To push their business as it should be pushed they must do so in all.

CHURCH Howe's boomers in the Repub ican office have published garbled and spurious reports of what prominent reublicans in this city think of Church November when the ballots have all been counted, the boomers will discover that they have been struck by a boomerang.

The republicans of Nebraska will be shrewd enough to unload some of their rascals this fall. Church Howe will be among the number.

SINCE the era of pavements and tooth pick shoes, the corn crop in Omaha has shown a decided increase.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The colored vote in this country numbers about 1,000,000 ballots. Neal Dow fixes 1802 as the year for the

prohibitionists to elect a president. Brooklyn is to have a new democratic daily. It will be called the Democrat.

Blaine is going to stump Pennsylvania and they are trying to get him in New Jersey,

Ex-Governor Porter of Indiana will make thirty or forty republican speeches during the campaign. Governor Hill of New York is said to have

made a great hand shaking record in his tour of the country fairs. Governor Hill has taken the legislative cam-

paign under his especial charge. The New York Mail and Express denounces the prohibitionists as cranks, but favors the anti-saloon republican movement. Tammany is reported anxious for harmony, but will not support Grace if he is nominated mayor of New York by the county democ-

Oliver Ames will head the republican ticket and "Farmer" Grinnell the democratic ticket Senator James G. Fair of Nevada doesn't one much attention to the question of his re-

In Massachusetts it seems to be agreed that

election, and it isn't known whether he wants to go back or not,

"The colored men of this city are flocking to the party," said a New York democratic politician recently. "Well," responded his opponent "you'll need them, for your party party requires a thundering lot of whitewash.

General Guitar being a candidate for congress in Missouri, and the two fiddling Taylors arousing the musical echoes in the Tennessee mountains, it may vet be necessary for Acting Secretary of War Drum to come to the front and suppress the disturbance, or at least bring about concert of action.

Maj. James Phelan, editor of the Memphis Avalanche, who has just been nominated for congress, is a fighter from way back. Several years ago he was challenged by Capt. Brizzolori on account of offensive matter in the Avalanche. Brizzolori was shot through the right lung, while Phelan escaped unhurt.

A Natural Observation. Texas Siftings.

A Texas editor who tried to get a \$150 year postoffice and failed, remarked biterly that "brain is not respected in American polities."

He Knows What He is About.

With characteristics unselfishness Senator Logan manifests an intense desire to let Blaine do all the monkeying with the prohibition buzz-saw.

The Thing Needful for Brides. Boston Courier, "What is wanted in this country," said the

reform. This set is plated." Better than in Chicago. The mayor of Philadelphia has been im-

bride, as she examined the wedding presents,

'is not civil service reform, but silver service

peached "for misdemeanor and maladministration in office." They do these things better in Philadelphia than in some other cities that might be mentioned. Contrary to Medical Ethics.

Chicagos Tribune

"Good morning, gentlemen," said the doctor, as he walked into the newspaper office: "is the city editor in? Ah, yes, I see, Mr Huntemup, there was an accident on Fremont avenue this afternoon that I thought you would like to hear of. Mrs. John Peduncle was thrown from her carriage and sus tained a complicated fracture of the right clavicle. She was taken home and medical aid summoned. Her injuries were skillfully attended to, and she is now resting easily. You might say that I was called and have charge of the case."

"By the way, doctor," said the advertising manager, looking up from his books, "I would like to insert an advertisement for you in the Banner. I'll let you have it a year for \$30 an inch, payable-

"Sir," interrupted the doctor with a seowl, "I never advertise. It is contrary to medical ethics. Good day, gentlemen."

Keep It Before Republicans.

The republicans of the First district should ask themselves whether a man having such a record as that of Church Howe has any rightful claim upon the support of any decent republican. Leaving out of question his corrupt methods and notorious venality we appeal to republicans to pause and reflect before they put a premium upon party treason and conspiracy against its very exist-

Ten years ago, when the republican party was on the verge of disaster, and every electoral vote cast for Haves and Wheeler was needed to retain the party in power, Church Howe entered into a conspiracy to deliver republican Nebraska into the hands of the enemy. This infamous plot is not a mere conjecture. The proof of it does not rest on surmise or suspicion. It is not to be pooh-poohed or brushed away by pronouncing it one of Rosewater's malicious campaign slanders.

The records of the legislature of which Church Howe was a member in '76-77, contain the indelible proofs of the treas onable conspiracy, and no denial can stand against evidence furnished by his own pen. Briefly told, the history of this plan to hand over the country to Tilden and democracy is as follows:

In 1876 Nebraska elected Silas A Strickland, Amasa Cobb and A. H. Connor presidential electors by a vote of 31,916 as against a vote of 16,954 east for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. After the election it was discovered that the canvass of this vote could not take place under the then existing law before the legislature convened. The electoral vote had to be canvassed in December at the latest, and the regular session of the legislature did not begin until January. In order to make a legal canvass of the electoral returns, Governor Garber called a special session of the legislature to convene on the 5th of December, '76, at Lincoln, for the purpose of canvassing the electoral vote of the state. The democratic effort to capture republican electoral votes is historic. Tilden's friends, notably Dr. Miller, had been plotting for the capture of one of the electors from Nebraska, and it is also historic that a large bribe was offered to one of the electors, General Strickland. Howe's nomination. About the 5th of | The call of the legislature broke into the plan of the plotters, and they found a willing and reckless tool in Church Howe When the legislature convened at the capital, Church Howe filed a protest which may be found on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the Ne braska House Journal of 1877. The following extract makes interesting reading: "I, Church Howe, a member of the legisla-

ture of Nebraska, now convened by proclamation of his excellency, Governor Silas Garber, for the purpose of canvassing and declaring the result of the vote cast in Nebraska for electors for president and vice president of the United States, hereby enter my solemn protest against such act, denying that the governor has power to call this body in special session for any such purpose, or that this body has any authority to canvass or declare the result of such vote upon the

following grounds: First. This legislature now convened having been elected under what is known as the old constitution, has no power to act in the premises, the new constitution of the state having been in force since November, 1875.'

The second and third clauses deal with technical objections and are somewhat lengthy. The concluding sentences of this precious document are as follows: "For the foregoing reasons I protest against any canvass of the electoral vote New York republicans are convinced that of the state by this body, and demand that this, my protest, be entered upon the journal." (Signed) Church Howe, member of the legislature of Nebraska.

The democrats did not respond to the call of the governor and there was barely a quorum in the senate, while there were several to spare in the house of which Howe was a member. The protest entered by Howe was doubtless prepared by the Tilden lawyers in Omaha and Howe had the glory of being the sole champion of Sam Tilden. The legislature ignored Church Howe, spread his protest on its record and canvassed the electoral vote in spite of it.

When the legislature convened in January, 1877, the presidential contest was at its height in Washington. Church Howe had changed places from the house to the senate. Early in the session, a resolution was introduced expressing the conviction on the part of the senate that Hayes and Wheeler having received a majority of the electoral votes were entitled to their seats. This resolution gave rise to a very lively debate which lasted two days. Church Howe asked to be excused from voting when it first came up and was so excused. On the final passage of the resolution the record [page 376, Senate Journal 1877,] shows the following resuit: Yeas-Ambrose, Baird, Blanchard, Bryant, Calkins, Carns, Chapman, Colby, Dawes, Garfield, Gilham, Hayes, Kennard, Knapp, Pepoon, Powers, Thummel, Van Wyck, Walton and Wilcox-20.

Those voting in the negative were Aten, Brown, Covell, Ferguson, Hinman, Holt, Church Howe and North-8.

During the same session of the legisla ture, Church Howe's vote on United States senator for the first three ballots is recorded as having been cast for E, W. Thomas, a South Carolina democrat [pages 198 and 208 Senate Journal.] All this time Church Howe professed to be a republican independent, republican on national issues and a temperance granger on local issues. We simply ask what right a man with such a record has to the support of any republican.

A Question. Philadelphia Record, But what is to become of all this Call fornta wine if the prohibitionists succeed in

abolishing the wine presses? Wiggins. Chicago Times.

Professor Wiggins claims to have discov ered "an invisible moon," and probably no one will be inclined to dispute him, for he has predicted a good many invisible storms, and has lately predicted a number of earthquakes, which will doubtless be equally invisible.

Growing Old.

The point at which life ceases to be worth living must vary with the individual. Fortunate they are to whom old age brings the serenity of mind and strength of purpose to hold on bravely to the end. And a tear of charity for the aged ones who, weary of waiting, go unsummoned into the country where there is no more growing old.

A Presbyterian enurch, built from petrified wood found in Allen's creek, is one of the curiosities of Mumford, Monroe county, N. Y. Leaf and moss fossils are to be plainly seen in the stone.

NATIONAL ART UNIVERSITY.

The Project of Founding Such an Institution to be Undertaken by Mrs. Thurber.

THE AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY

Mrs. Thurber's Plan National in Character and Extensive in Its Scope,

[Written for the Omaha Sanday Rec.] America, up to this date, is without a university of art, such as are possessed by the capitals of the old world, and especially Parls, Milan, and Vienna. Heretofore we have had to depend on European institutions for bringing American talent to the perfection of art, and a foreign education being impracticable with the majority, the resources of America have remained for the most part an undeveloped mine. The conception of forming such an institution originated some years ago with Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, of New York, a lady whose thorough culture and accomplishments are acknowledged on both sides of the water. Mrs. Thurber is the daughter of wealthy French-American parents, and though born in America, lived most of her life abroad, receiving her education in France and Switzerland. She is regarded by Ruskin as one of the best livng art critics.

A few years ago, a Mr. Woods, of New York, made a bequest of between two and three millions toward founding an American university of art, designating Mrs. Thurber as the executrix to carry out his object. The will was contested by some relatives of Mr. Wood, and the superior court annulled the bequest conveyed in the will. Mrs. Thurber has, however, undertaken to found the institution by associating with herself wealthy and liberal people from all over the country. A project of such magni-tude cannot be accomplished by any one city, but by co-operation of all the principal cities of America. Mrs. Thurper's project embraces both a national opera and a national conservatory of

Mrs. Thurber's first step in that direction was to organize the American opera company which was to form the nucleus for American vocal and dramatic talent of the highest order. Its success has already been demonstrated and, though last winter was its first season, it excelled, in most respects, all other organizations. The magnificence of its stage settings, the superiority of its artists, and the minute attention to detail and impos-ing ensemble left little to be de-sired. The orchestra, composed of sired. The orchestra, composed of selected musicians under the direction of Theodore Thomas, is perhaps the most perfect in the world. The scenery was striking in design, superbly executed by eminent scene painters from Europe. In the costuming no expense was spared. 300 people being constantly employed in their manufacture. The result was an opera company equipped as no other ompany ever had been in America.

Many of the artists were from all parts of the world, which was perfectly natural, as it would be impossible to organ-ize an American opera company exclusively from American talent in the present crude state of the latter, but Ameri can ability has been given full play and in due time, if the conservatory becomes what it is designed to be, our singers will supplant the foreign material. The name of the American opera company has re-cently been changed to the National

opera company.
Mrs. Thurber's plan is vational in its character and extensive in its scope. She proposes, if possible, to raise \$3,000,000 by general subscription from all sections of the country with which to found this national university of art. She already has contributed from her resources \$200,000 and by her example has inspired confidence among the influential and cultured classes in the undertaking.

Mrs. Thurber will be in Omaha shortly on her way to San Francisco, and if she receives proper encouragement from our leading citizens an auxiliary association will be established in this city such as have already been formed in Boston. Chicago, Cleveland Indianapolis, Louisville, Philadelphia and Cincinnatti, The purpose of these auxiliary associations is o nationalize the enterprise and interest the people of the country in the project. Omaha has already considerable reputation as a musical and art center, and her admission to the chain of cities already forming from New York to San Francisco, will advance her importance materially. It would insure to us a season of grand opera and a voice in the management of the university, besides affording an opportunity for persons gifted with superior vocal powers to complete their education in the national university free of expense. The head of he staff of teachers is Madame Fursch-Madi, who sang at the festival last spring. In the course of its progress painting and sculpture will be added among the branches of art education in the National Art university. Further details will be presented by Mrs. Thurber on her arrival. MINNIE RATH.

The Reapers. Will Wallace Harney, in Harper's Magazine for October. When the tired reapers, with fragrant

sheaves.
Come out of corn as the sun goes down,
And the sky is rich as the falling leaves
In crimson and purple and golden brown,
I sit in the mellow and marvellous eyes
And watch, as the loom of the sunset weaves Its cloth of gold over country and town.

And I think how the summers have come and gone Since we saw the shuttle across the blue That wove the colors of dusk and dawn
When the mask of the sleeping roses fley On the wings of the south wind over the

lawn. And the evening shadows were longer drawn, And the sun was low, and the stars were few; When Love was sweet in the lives we led As the leaven that lies in the latter sprin

To grow in the flowers in the books we read.
The romp and rush of the grape-vine swing,
In words and work, to be filled and fed On brooks of honey and wasted bread, And sung in the songs that we used to sing. And out of the shadows they come to me,

As flowers of the spring come, year by year,
The lovers we had when to love was free.
The stars were few and the skies were clear,
And we knew it was happiness to be.
Through the sheaves of the cloudland fair to While the weary reapers are drawing near.

Phough the red and white have lost their leaves
In the ashes of summers of long ago.
They come, through the mellow and marvel-With the harvest of love that we used to

As rich as the garlands the sunset weaves Then the tired respers with fragrant sheave. Come out of the corn and the sun is low.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

The Wonderful Preservation of Ber Artistic Powers.

William Archer in National Review: It is unnappily no secret that she lives in a curonic state of pecuniary embarrass-ment. "She contracts debts always," says M Sarcey, as though nothing could e more landable, "and pays them some-mes." In a word, she has said to her times. genius, "You must make mency, mency -artistically if you can, but by all means make mency." To this end she has make meney." To this end she has sought oct all the most violently sensational parts in the whole modern repertory-Margnerite Gantier. Advicance Lecouvreur, Fron. Fron. Not content with Pittsbarg."

forced marches, and she has shared with Mrs. Langtry the applause of the great American public. Besides her excessive professional toils, she has undergone fatigues of travel and social excitements. such as might well have broken down the strongest physique, not to mention so frail an organization as bers, What art could survive a life like this? What talent could come unscalaed through such an ordeal? Strange to say -and this is the point on which I desire to insist her art has survived the ordeal, not seathless, indeed, but in marvelously good preservation. When she appeared last April at her Majesty's theatre, the difference between the Sarah Bernhardt of to-day and the Sarah Bernhardt of ton years ago were scarcely greater than the mere lapse of time must have caused, even had she scrupniously lusbanded her resources. If she is no longer the silver-toned sylph whose nameless charm of speech and movement still haunts us at the mention of "Le Sphinx" or "La l'ille de Poland," that is because the most perfect of conservatories cannot impart the secret of eternal youth. All the essen-tials of her talent she retains well nigh unimpaired. If she puts them to less exquisite use than heretofore, sacrificing nobility of pose to restless vividness of gesture, purity of diction to ingenious locutionary effect-seeking, that is the fault of the plays in which she appears. She has the old means at her command, and she uses them with the old mastery at her command, though sometimes to less worthy ends. What, then, has given her this power of passing undegraded through all the influences that make for degradation? What talisman has saved her voice from becoming coarse, her plastique from hardening into mechanism, and her passion from habitually rushing into rant? Simply, I believe, the talisman of a thorough training, an early and systematic mastery of the methods of her craft. It is one of the characteristics of physical accomplishment-and the qualities which can be acquired by training are mainly physical—that it is even more difficult to unlearn than to learn. A good swimmer, a good skater, a good cricketer may, by sheer disuse, beeline in actual power; but he will never oose his form, and swim, skate, or bowl hke one untrained or illtrained in these exercises. Similarly, an actress who has learned to move gracefully and speak beautifully will retain these dis-tinctions in spite of star parts and long runs, and boulevards audiences and England and America, in spite of all circumstances, in short, that tend to pro-

these, she has gone to Victorien Sardou

producing those epileptic masterpieces, 'Fedora' and 'Theodora' In such parts as these she has appeared night

after night, and often twice in the twelve

hours, for months on end. She has pre

ambulated Europe restlessly and by

for characters still more feverishly vio-lent, and he has answered her call by

TRUNK LINE TENTACLES.

duce crudity and commonness.

The St. Joe & Grand Island to Build

200 Miles of Branches. New York, Sept. 25.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-An important circular will be issued to-day by President James H. Benedict, of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad. It has been desired by the Grand Island company to build 200 miles of new road, chiefly in Nebraska, to serve as feeders to the main line and President Benedict's circular is to the stockholders of the company, offering them certain rights in the hew lines, which are to be built by separate companies. The new lines are to run through fertile and settled territory, as productive as that now belonging to the Grand Island main that now belonging to the Grand Island main line, which has shown its ability to earn 6 per cent on 850,000 per mile. The new lines, it is estimated, cam be constructed and equipped for \$15,000 per mile. They will be bonded for \$15,000 per mile and stock for that amount will be put on them. Securities that are not subscribed for go in the treasury of the \$t, Joseph & Grand Island and Missouri. Pacific Railroad companies in consideration of the joint indersement by those companies of the bonds through traffic agreement of such

est. Parliament Prorogued.

London, Sept. 25.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until November 11. The following is the queen's speech: "I am glad to be able to relieve you from your arduous duties. My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The mutining of a portion of the Bulgarian army has led to the abdication of Prince Alexander. A regency has been established which is now adminis-tering the affairs of the principality and preparations have been made for the election of a successor to Alexander in accordance with the provision of the Berlin treaty. In answer to a communication addressed by the porte to the signatory powers, parties to that treaty. I have stated that, so far as this country is concerned, there will be no infraction of the conditions guaranteed by the treaty to Bulgaria. As-surance to the same effect has been given by other powers. The demarcation of the Afghan frontier has advanced to within a few miles of the river Oxus. In view of the ap-proach of winter my commis-sion has been withdrawn. The information they have obtained will be sufficient for the determination by direct negotiations between the two countries of that portion of between the two countries of that portion of the frontier which still remains unmarked. Gentlemen of the house of commons, I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the requirements of the public service. My loras and gentlemen, I have directed the issue of a commission to inquire into the circumstance which appear to have prevented the anticipated control of the recent acts dealing. pated operation of the recent acts dealing with tenure and purchase of land in Ireland. I have observed with much satisfaction and interest, which in an increasing degree is evinced by the people of this country, in the welfare of colonial and Indian subjects, and I am led to the conviction there is on all sides growing desire to araw closer in every prac a growing desire to traw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of my empire. I have authorized communications to be entered into with the principal colonial governments with a view to fuller consideration of matters of common interest. I pray that the blessings of Almight God may be with you."

Why She Bated Him Real Bad. "I used to think that Gus Simpson was a real nice young man, but I just hate him now," said one young lady to

another. "Why, what has be done?" "He's treated me shamefully. That's

what. "In what way?"

"Why, the other evening at the party I said to him, 'Let's cat a philopene and if you say 'yes' or 'no' to any of my questions I'll owe you a box of candy and if I say 'yes' or 'no' you'll give me a Then what?" "After the party he took, me home and

all the way there he talked just as sweet as could be about love in a cottage and men should not live alone and all that, And when we got to the front gate, he said. Fannie, I have waited for this opportuity a long time, will you marry me? whispered 'yes' m a low voice—and— and—" Here her sobs choked her voice. "And what did he do then?" inquired

her l'stener eagerly.
"He—just-hollowed 'philopene' with she wept afresh and would not be com-

Felt The Force of It. "Where have you been all morning," inquired a merchant of one of his tray-

elling men.
"Heen down to the corner shaking for the eigurs with my brother."
(On. Who got stucks"

"I did, every time. I never before realized the lorse of the expression sticketh like a brother. "

"Mix Chicago with Pitsburg and salt